

The Lincoln Memorial, though simple in design, is fitting for this great man. On the walls are inscribed the ideals of total equality. Here, there is a feeling of solemnity and deep respect that is incomparable to any place in Washington or throughout the country.

This trip has shown me the responsibility of voting and getting good and capable men to represent us. When we are of voting age, we must remember this privileged duty and for the better qualified man the vote should be cast. Voting should not be on the candidate's popularity but on what he will do for the country and the people.

Washington, D.C., represents the glorious history of the past, the awareness of the present, and the hope for peace and security for the future of the democratic way of life.

Khrushchev's Cuban Toe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JACK WESTLAND

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Speaker, my report to the people of the Second District of Washington State for the month of May concerns Cuba. This subject is perhaps more in the minds of the people I represent than any other issue outside Government spending. I base this observation on the many answers I have received from my annual questionnaire.

Under leave to extend my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I include my newsletter, "Khrushchev's Cuban Toe," in the RECORD:

KHRUSHCHEV'S CUBAN TOE

So much has been written, spoken, and debated about Cuba and the presence of Russian troops on that island in the last year that I thought my voice would only add to the confusion that seems to exist. Not that I haven't made my views known as far back as the summer of 1960 when I urged the Republican leadership to take military action to protect American lives and property, and last fall when I congratulated the President for taking positive action, action which I think all Americans applauded—and wondered why it had taken so long.

Since then, I have read many reports and I have talked to exiled Cubans, to people who were involved in the Bay of Pigs fiasco and heads of Latin-American countries. From these studies I have come to conclusions which, as your Representative, I think I should communicate to you.

1. The Monroe Doctrine, as we have known it for almost 200 years, is dead in the eyes of the world. We have failed through our inaction to keep it alive.

2. The report of the Stennis (Senator from Mississippi) committee confirms the belief of almost all Members of Congress that (a) there are still a substantial number of Russian troops in Cuba (from a minimum of 14,000 to as high as 60,000); (b) that Cuba is no longer run by Cubans, but by Russians; (c) that Cuba is the center of the Communist attempt at subversion and intrigue in the Western Hemisphere; (d) the fact that an acknowledged foreign power (Communist Russia and China) has established a base of operations in the Western Hemisphere despite our actions is a tremendous political disadvantage to us in all our dealings with the Soviets. Incidentally, this re-

port was signed unanimously by Democrats and Republicans.

In September of 1960, President Kennedy said, "If communism should obtain a permanent foothold in Latin America * * * then the balance of power would move against us and peace would be even more insecure."

Tell me, are we helping or hinder establishment of a permanent Communist foothold? Why do we take a position of "let the dust settle" rather than take affirmative action?

Why don't we support those who want to attack the Communist government? We do it in Vietnam. We do it in Nationalist China. We did it in Korea, and we did it in Lebanon. Are we afraid to step on Khrushchev's Cuban toe?

Why did we dismantle our NATO weapons in Turkey and Italy? Was there a "deal"?

In my belief it is past the time for us to not only assert our views, but also to act. If we had the courage of our Central American friends we would support all activities taken to bring about the overthrow of Castro and communism. Don't ever forget we are the strongest Nation in the world. We are the leaders of the free world, or are we?

What do you think?

Sincerely yours,

Congressman JACK WESTLAND.

Government Lotteries of Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, and Nigeria

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, for the past 3 weeks, I have brought to the attention of this House, several foreign countries which utilize government-run lotteries as a revenue-raising device. Today, I would like to take the Members of this House to Africa, and discuss the lotteries conducted in Ethiopia, in Ghana, in Morocco, and in Nigeria. These are 4 of 77 foreign countries that tie the gambling urge of their people together with the governments' need for additional revenue.

Ethiopia started its national lottery last year. Because of the newness of the project, inadequate distributions, and advertising methods, the gross receipts did not reach the anticipated level. However, the total gross annual receipts for 1962 were \$800,000. The net income to the Government came to \$138,000 which was used for support of charitable projects and the general treasury.

Ghana, a poor country, first established a lottery in 1958 as a means of raising badly needed revenues. The gross annual receipts for 1962 came to \$756,000. The total annual net income to the Government was \$311,000 which was applied to its general revenue.

Morocco does not operate its own lottery but is the recipient of benefits derived from the operation of a private lottery and the French national lottery both of which function there. The total gross annual receipts from the sale of lottery tickets in 1962 came to about \$2 million. The Moroccan Government collected

about 25 percent of the value of total lottery sales which came to one-half million dollars. These funds are earmarked for charitable purposes.

Nigeria has a premium bond lottery which was started last December 1962. This type of lottery is patterned after the British premium bond lottery and India's prize bond program. Nigeria realizes that a recognition of the normal gambling urge of its people can be a great help in handling the nation's finances. The proceeds of the sales of the bonds are intended to help finance Nigeria's economic development program.

Mr. Speaker, if we showed similar courage and wisdom in the United States and capitalized on our own people's gambling thirst we could raise over \$10 billion a year which could be used to cut our heavy taxes and reduce our gigantic national debt. New Hampshire set the example, how about following it?

The Carney Hospital of Boston: 100th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on June 9, 1963, 100 years of progress in patient care will be celebrated by Carney Hospital in Boston, Mass.

Crumbling records from the hospital's archives show that on the morning of June 9, 1863, precisely a century ago, the first patient, a housemaid named Ann Mallon, was admitted to Boston's newest but most modest hospital, a converted framehouse equipped with 40 brass beds. Carney was the first Catholic hospital in New England.

Today, after serving over 300,000 patients and providing close to 3,500,000 treatments for outpatients and accident patients, Carney is a 318-bed general hospital, housed in a complex of new buildings in Dorchester, Mass.

The hospital's founder, Andrew Carney, came to America from Ireland in 1794 at the age of 22 and prospered as a tailor and merchant.

Following the Irish famines of the early 19th century when a great many impoverished Catholic immigrants arrived in Boston, creating a need for good medical care, Carney decided to build a Catholic hospital.

To help establish the hospital he sought the assistance of Sister Ann Alexis of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul who had been working in Boston since 1832.

Early in 1863, Mr. Carney purchased for \$13,500 the J. Hall Howe estate on the southwestern slope of Dorchester Heights in South Boston close to the entrenchments erected by George Washington to compel the evacuation of the British during the Revolutionary War. Two years after the hospital opened, it

was able to care for 175 wounded soldiers returning from the Civil War.

Before his death in 1864, Andrew Carney donated a total of \$75,000 to his hospital. But because these funds were used for capital expenses, the task of maintaining the hospital was assumed by the Sisters of Charity. The history of the hospital has been filled with financial crises. During the early years the Sisters were often forced to beg in the streets of Boston to keep the hospital going.

In spite of the hospital's chronically poor financial position, high standards of patient care have always been maintained and there have been instances of true greatness in medicine and surgery.

It was at the hospital in 1882 that Dr. John Homans performed his early ovariectomies and thus opened up the field of abdominal surgery and gave the hospital and himself an international reputation.

Dr. Henry I. Bowditch was the pioneer of New England in treatment of diseases of the thorax and in pleurisy with effusion. It was Dr. Bowditch who introduced the practice of withdrawing the fluid from the thoracic cavity by the process of aspiration or thoracentesis.

Rubber gloves were used in the operating room at Carney for the first time in Boston by Dr. Frederick W. Johnson. For his eccentricity, Dr. Johnson was dubbed by his contemporaries as the "Dude from Back Bay."

The first cervical cesarean operation in New England was performed by Dr. Louis Phaneuf. Up to that time it was almost always fatal for a woman to have two or more cesarean sections.

Faithful to the Andrew Carney stipulation that the hospital, "be used by the Sisters of Charity where the sick without distinction of creed, color or nation shall be received and cared for," Carney has traditionally provided medical care for anyone who needed it, regardless of his race, religion or financial situation, and has responded to every demand of epidemic, war and disaster.

In 1898, casualties from the Spanish-American War arrived in Boston aboard the steamer *Lewiston* and were taken to Carney for treatment. Because the hospital was crowded at the time, tents were pitched on the hospital grounds and some of the Sisters gave up their own rooms to make provisions for the wounded soldiers and sailors.

In 1918, an influenza epidemic struck the city and Carney cared for over 600 victims. Later that year, the whole hospital was offered to the War Department for the care of wounded servicemen returning from World War I.

At the conclusion of the Second World War, the hospital was old and the facilities outmoded. The buildings were held together by the sheer determination of the Sisters of Charity and the hospital's inventive maintenance men. After an intensive investigation, it was decided to rebuild rather than renovate.

His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, archbishop of Boston, sounded the cry, "Save the Carney Hospital," and Bostonians of every race and creed responded to his appeal.

The new hospital became a reality in November of 1953. In its magnificent new buildings, the hospital has been able to sharply increase its services to the sick. Last year the hospital cared for over 12,000 inpatients and gave 33,000 treatments to outpatients and accident patients.

Since the new hospital was built, two wings have been added. The first wing constructed in 1956 and named for Richard Cardinal Cushing, contains quarters for house doctors and an auditorium. The second wing, housing the hospital's research program was built 2 years ago.

Carney is a teaching hospital of Tufts University Medical School, operates its own schools of anesthesia and medical technology and is a sponsoring hospital of the Catherine Laboure School of Nursing.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-three marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the original Carney and the 10th anniversary of the new hospital.

The history—the trials and financial difficulties of Carney Hospital during the past 100 years—is a remarkable story in itself, as well as the story of the various Sister administrators, and other Sisters assigned to this hospital.

As was well said on the occasion of its golden anniversary on June 9, 1913, that "one can realize the enormity of this undertaking—with no endowment—and the struggle which it entailed."

It was due to the dedicated Sisters of Charity, who have served Carney Hospital during its first 100 years, that this hospital has been able to survive, prosper, and grow; and loyally supporting these good Sisters were countless of generous friends.

However, without the order of the Sisters of Charity and those sisters who served, Carney Hospital could not have survived.

As was well said again, 50 years ago, Sisters of Charity and those Sisters who worthy of repeating now, "Had the motive of this work been one of gain or otherwise, merely human failure would, without doubt, have been the outcome; but, because of devotion to the cause of suffering humanity was the underlying principle, it claimed the cooperation of generous-hearted people, and the blessing of God rested upon the hospital," and I might well include the Sisters of today and yesterday.

With the blessing of God, Carney Hospital and the Sisters of Charity can look forward with faith and confidence in serving God, mankind, country, and suffering humanity, for the next 100 years of the existence of Carney Hospital.

National Service Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD E. LANKFORD

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I ask per-

mission that a resolution drafted by the Hood College Cooperative Association and the town hall executive board urging the passage of legislation leading to the establishment of a National Service Corps by the 88th Congress, be printed in the RECORD:

Whereas numerous and complex social problems currently exist within the United States of America; and

Whereas serious shortages of both trained personnel and financial resources with which to meet and help diminish these problems, also still exist; and

Whereas we believe that the proposed National Service Corps now before the 88th Congress, would, if instituted, definitely help to alleviate many of these existing problems; and

Whereas we further believe that this Corps would contribute greatly toward the improvement of our country in that it would assist our citizens in areas of great need; be it therefore,

Resolved, That the executive board of the Town Hall Association of Hood College, the executive board of the Cooperative Government Association of Hood College (and the student body of this same college), urge the passage of legislation leading to the establishment of a National Service Corps by the 88th Congress of the United States.

Henry Ford II Expresses the Need for a Tax Cut

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to insert in the RECORD the remarks of Mr. Henry Ford II, chairman of the board of the Ford Motor Co., and cochairman of the Business Committee for Tax Reduction in 1963, to his stockholders regarding the necessity for tax cut, and the manner in which he thinks taxes should be cut.

The remarks follow:

MR. FORD'S REMARKS TO STOCKHOLDERS—
MAY 23, 1963

In the course of this review, you will hear in some detail the major economic factors affecting the automobile industry and Ford Motor Co.

First, I think it is no secret that the economy is strong generally and our industry is enjoying record sales for this time of the year, running neck and neck with 1955. Ford Motor Co. is sharing in this well-being, and is concentrating now on doing the things that will assure its increased participation in tomorrow's markets.

Despite the general prosperity we are enjoying, the economy continues to reveal certain weaknesses. There has been a persistent slack during the past 5 years in employment, in business investment and in business profits. At the same time, our international balance-of-payments position has been weak, posing a threat to the international value of the dollar. This combination of internal and international problems has created a dilemma for government policy, since many actions that might advance our domestic goals could harm our international economic interests.

In seeking some acceptable solution to this economic dilemma, the administration